The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA—PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE

No. 492.] TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1796. [Vol. IV

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water streets)

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and selling of such articles therein between the times of public sales as may be on limitation. They likewise offer their services in transacting any kind of Commission Business.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1796.

BENNETT & WATTS,

At their Store corner of King and Fairfax Streets,

HAVE RECEIVED,

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

THE FOLLOWING IS A PART.

Superfine cloths and cassimeres, of most colours. A very elegant assortment of vest shapes. Lustrings, mantuas, persians, and sattins. Mens' best florentine sattin, striped and plain. Twilled and clouded nankeens, amongst which are some striped with silk. Long and short India nankeens. Silk, cotton, and thread hosiery. Chintzes and calicoes. India and Scotch muslins, muslinets and dimities, among which are some very fine ones. Apron patterns. Book and jaconet handkerchiefs. Gentlemens' handkerchiefs. Silk and leather gloves and mitts. Ribbons, laces, and edgings. Large India and common size fans. Mens' Ladies' and Boy's English hats. Elastic suspenders. Purses. Umbrellas. Furniture cotton, fringes, cord and tassels. Ladies' best white sattin slippers, English make. Buttons, amongst which are a variety of fashionable twist and steel ones. Irish linens, sheetings, and dowlas's, ticklenburgs, osnaburgs, sacking, and drills. Superfine and common bed-ticks and bed bunts. Cotton counterpanes. Buckskin breeches and gloves. Fine and common cambricks and long lawns. Fine cotton shirting. India humhums and sheeting cotton. A handsome assortment of tea trays and waiters. Andirons brass and iron faces. Ivory, buck, and bone-handled knives and forks. Ironmongery, joiners' planes and saws of all kinds. Anvils. Crown window glass. Violins. German and Crowley steel, spades and shovels Nails, brads, spikes and sprigs. Locks of various kinds, amongst which are some best warehouse locks. Frying-pans. Scythes and sickles. Chair and riding whips. Spring neck and common plated spurs. Girth web. Bridle bits. Plated and common stirrup irons. Martingale rings and hooks. Loaf and brown sugars. Young hyson, hyson, green and souchong teas of the latest importation. Post, foolscap and common writing paper. Quills, inkpowder, wafers, pencils, pocket books, and memorandum books, &c. &c. All of which they are disposed to sell for cash or the usual credit to punctual customers, on very moderate terms.

ALEXANDER SMITH

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Alexandria, and its vicinity, that he has selected and intends to have always for sale, the best FLOUR for family use.—He also begs leave to inform the Public in general, that he has received an addition to his former assortment of BOULTING CLOTHS, warranted to be of the first quality, which are now open and will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash, at his dwelling house on Fairfax Street, opposite the public square, which House is now to be let and may be numbered with the first stands in Alexandria for business.—Possession will be given the first of June if requested.

May 21. tf

Pot-House and Land

TO SELL OR LET.

THE subscriber will sell or let a COMPLETE POT HOUSE with as large a Lot of Land as shall be agreed upon.—The Pot House includes the Kiln House (both being in one range, of one elevation, and under the same roof) is about 60 feet in length and 20 feet in breadth. It is two story high, and has a room laid off, with fire-place, &c. for the accommodation of a family. Every necessary and convenience for the Potter's Business are already on the premisses. The situation will be found inviting; and the great demand for Earthen Ware, and the rapid consumption, encouraging.

JOSEPH LANE.

Farmer's Delight, Loudoun County.

May 10. 1m.

RYE.

WANTED by the subscriber a quantity of Rye, for which a generous price will be given.

JOHN G. LADD.

The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

ANOTHER EXTRACT FROM MR. AMES'S SPEECH.

The refusal of the posts (inevitable if we reject the treaty) is a measure too decisive in its nature to be neutral in its consequences. From great causes we are to expect great effects. A plain and obvious one will be, the price of the Western lands will fall. Settlers will not chuse to fix their habitation on the field of battle. Those who talk so much of the interest of the United States should calculate how deeply it will be affected by rejecting the treaty—How vast a tract of wild land will almost cease to be property. This loss, let it be observed, will fall upon a fund expressly devoted to sink the national debt. What then are we called upon to do? However the form of the vote and the protestations of many may disguise the proceeding, our resolution is in substance and it deserves to wear the title of a resolution, to prevent the sale of the western lands and the discharge of the public debt.

Will the tendency to Indian hostilities be contested by any one? Experience gives the answer. The frontiers were scourged with war till the negotiation with Great Britain was far advanced, and then the state of hostility ceased. Perhaps the public agents of both nations are innocent of fomenting the Indian war, and perhaps they are not. We ought not however to expect that neighbouring nations, highly irritated against each other, will neglect the friendship of the savages, the traders will gain an influence and will abuse it—and who is ignorant that their passions are easily raised and barely restrained from violence? Their situation will oblige them to chuse between this country and Great Britain, in case the treaty should be rejected. They will not be our friends and at the same time the friends of our enemies.

But am I reduced to the necessity of proving this point? Certainly the very men who charged the Indian war on the detention of the posts, will call for no other proof than the recital of their own speeches. It is remembered with what emphasis, with what acrimony, they expatiated on the burthen of taxes, and the drain of blood and treasure into the western country, in consequence of Britain's holding the posts. *Until the posts are restored,* they exclaimed, *the treasury and the frontiers must bleed.*

If any, against all those proofs should maintain that he peace with the Indians will be stable without the posts, o them I will urge another reply. From arguments calculated to produce conviction, I will appeal directly to the hearts of those who hear me, and ask whether it is not already planted there? I resort especially to the convictions of the western gentlemen whether, supposing no posts and no treaty, the settlers will remain in security? Can they take it upon them to say, that an Indian peace, under these circumstances, will prove firm? No, sir, it will not be peace but a sword; it will be no better than a lure to draw victims within the reach of the tomahawk.

On this theme, my emotions are unutterable. If I could find words for them, if my powers bore any proportion to my zeal, I would swell my voice to such a note of remonstrance, it should reach every logbouse beyond the mountains. I would say to the inhabitants, awake from your false security. Your cruel dangers, your more cruel apprehensions are soon to be renewed; the wounds yet unhealed, are to be torn open again. In the mean time, your path through the woods will be ambushed. The darkness of midnight will glitter with the blaze of your dwellings.—You are a father—the blood of your sons shall fatten your corn field.—You are a mother—the war whoop shall wake the sleep of the cradle.

On this subject you need not suspect any deception on your feelings. It is a spectacle of horror which cannot be overdrawn. If you have nature in your hearts, they will speak a language compared with which all I have said or can say, will be poor and frigid.

Will it be whispered that the treaty has made me a new champion for the protection of the frontiers? It is known that my voice as well as vote has been uniformly given in conformity with the ideas I have expressed. Protection is the right of the frontiers; it is our duty to give it.

Who will accuse me of wandering out of the subject? Who will say that I exaggerate the tendencies of our measures? Will any one answer by a sneer, that all this is idle preaching? Will any one deny that we are bound, and I would hope to good purpose, by the most solemn sanctions of duty for the vote we give? Are despots alone to be reproached for unfeeling indifference to the tears and blood of their subjects? Are republicans unresponsible? Have the principles on which you ground the reproach upon cabinets and kings no practical influence, no binding force? Are they merely themes of idle declamation, introduced to decorate the morality of a newspaper essay, or to furnish pretty topics of harrangue from the windows of that state house? I trust it is neither too presumptuous nor too late to ask, can you put the dearest interest of society at risk without guilt, and without remorse?

It is in vain to offer as an excuse, that public men are not to be reproached for the evils that may happen to ensue from their measures. This is very true, where they are unforeseen or inevitable. Those I have depicted are not unforeseen; they are so far from inevitable, we are going to bring them into being by our vote. We chuse the consequences, and become as justly answerable for them, as for the measure that we know will produce them.

By rejecting the posts, we light the savage fires, we bind the victims. This day we undertake to render account to the widows and orphans whom our decision will make, to the wretches that will be roasted at the stake, to our country, and I do not deem it too serious to say, to conscience and to God. We are answerable—and if duty be any thing more than a word of imposture, if conscience be not a bugbear, we are preparing to make ourselves as wretched as our country.

There is no mistake in this case, there can be none. Experience has already been the prophet of events, and the cries of our future victims have already reached us. The western inhabitants are not a silent and uncomplaining sacrifice. The voice of humanity issues from the shade of their wilderness. It exclaims, that while one hand is held up to reject this treaty, the other grasps a tomahawk. It summons our imagination to the scenes that will open. It is no great effort of the imagination to conceive that events so near are already begun. I can fancy that I listen to the yells of savage vengeance and the shrieks of torture. Already they seem to sigh in the west wind—already they mingle with every echo from the mountains.

It is not the part of prudence to be inattentive to the tendencies of measures. Where there is any ground to fear that these will be pernicious, wisdom and duty forbid that we should under-rate them. If we reject the treaty, will our peace be as safe as if we execute it with good faith? I do honor to the intrepid spirit of those who say it will. It was formerly understood to constitute the excellence of a man's faith to believe without evidence and against it.

But, as opinions on this article are changed, and we are called to act for our country, it becomes us to explore the dangers that will attend its peace, and to avoid them if we can.

Few of us here, and fewer still in proportion of our constituents, will doubt that, by rejecting, all those dangers will be aggravated.

The idea of war is treated as a bugbear. This levity is at least unseasonable, and most of all unbecoming some who resort to it.

Who has forgotten the Philippics of 1794? The cry then was reparation—no envoy—no treaty—no tedious delays. Now it seems the passion subsides, or at least the hurry to satisfy it. Great Britain, say they, will not wage war upon us.

In 1794, it was urged by those who now say, no war, that if we built frigates, or resisted the piracies of Algiers, we could not expect peace. Now they give excellent comfort truly. Great Britain has seized our vessels and cargoes to the amount of millions—she holds the posts—she interrupts our trade, say they, as a neutral nation—and those gentlemen, formerly so fierce for redress, assure us, in terms of the sweetest consolation, Great-Britain will bear all this patiently. But let me ask the late champions of our rights, will our nation bear it? Let others exult because the aggressor will let our wrongs sleep for ever. Will not the disappointment of their hopes, so long patronised by the government, now in the crisis of their being realized, convert all their passions into fury and despair?

Are the posts to remain forever in the possession of Great Britain? Let those who reject them, when the treaty offers them to our hands, say, if they choose, they are of no importance. If they are, will they take them by force? The argument I am urging would then come to a point. To use force is war. To talk of treaty again is too absurd. Posts and redress must come from voluntary good will, treaty or war.

The conclusion is plain, if the state of peace shall continue, so will the British possession of the posts.

Look again at this state of things—On the sea coast, vast losses uncompensated—On the frontier, Indian war, actual encroachment on our territory. Every where discontent—resentments tenfold more fierce because they will be impotent and humbled. National discord and abasement.

The disputes of the old treaty of 1783, being left to rankle, will revive the almost extinguished animosities of that period. Wars in all countries, and most of all in such as are free, arise from the impetuosity of the public feelings. The despotism of Turkey is often obliged by clamour to unsheathe the sword. War might perhaps be delayed, but could not be prevented. The causes of it would remain, would be aggravated, would be multiplied, and soon become intolerable. Mons captures,

more impreſſments would ſwell the liſt of our wrongs, and the current of outrage. I make no calculation of the arts of thoſe whoſe employment it had been, on former occaſions, to fan the fire. I ſay nothing of the foreign money and emiſſaries that might foment the ſpirit of hoſtility, becauſe the ſtate of things will naturally run to violence. With leſs than their former exertion they would be ſucceſsful.

Will our government be able to temper and reſtrain the turbulence of ſuch a criſis? The government, alas, will be in no capacity to govern. A divided people—and divided councils! Shall we cheriſh the ſpirit of peace or ſhew the energies of war? Shall we make our adverſary afraid of our ſtrength, or diſpoſe him, by the meaſures of reſentment, and broken faith, to reſpect our rights? Do gentlemen, rely on the ſtate of peace becauſe both nations will be worſe diſpoſed to keep it? Becauſe injuries and inſults ſtill harder to endure will be mutually offered.

Such a ſtate of things will exiſt, if we ſhould long avoid war, as will be worſe than war. Peace without ſecurity, accumulation of injury without redreſs, or the hope of it, reſentment againſt the aggreſſor, contempt for ourſelves, inteſtine diſcord and anarchy. Worſe than this need not be apprehended, for if worſe could happen, anarchy would bring it. Is this the peace gentlemen undertake with ſuch fearleſs confidence, to maintain? Is this the ſtation of American dignity, which the high ſpirited champions of our *national independence* and *honour* could endure—nay, which they are anxious and almoſt violent to ſeize for the country? What is there in the treaty that could humble us ſo low? Are they the men to ſwallow their reſentments, who ſo lately were choaking with them? If in the caſe contemplated by them, it ſhould be peace, I do not heſitate to declare it ought not to be peace.

Is there any thing in the proſpect of the interior ſtate of the country, to encourage us to aggravate the dangers of a war? Would not the ſhock of that evil produce another, and ſhake down the feeble and then unbraced ſtructure of our government? Is this the chimera? Is it going off the ground of matter of fact to ſay, the rejection of the appropriation proceeds upon the doctrine of a civil war of the departments! Two branches have ratified a treaty, and we are going to ſet it aſide. How is this diſorder in the machine to be rectified? While it exiſts, its movements muſt ſtop, and when we talk of a remedy, is that any other but the formidable one of a revolutionary interpoſition of the people? And is this, in the judgment even of my oppoſers, *to execute, to preſerve* the conſtitution, and the public order? Is this the ſtate of hazard, if not of convulſion, which they can have the courage to contemplate and to brave, or beyond which their penetration can reach and ſee the iſſue? They ſeem to believe, and they act as if they believed, that our union, our peace, our liberty are invulnerable and immortal—as if our happy ſtate was not to be diſturbed by our diſſenſion, and that we are not capable of falling from it by our own unworthineſs. Some of them have no doubt better nerves and better diſcernment than mine. —They can ſee the bright aſpects and happy conſequences of all this array of horrors. They can ſee inteſtine diſcords, our government diſorganized, our wrongs aggravated, multiplied, and unredreſſed, peace with diſhonor, or war without juſtice, union, or reſources in "*the calm lights of mild philoſophy.*"

But whatever they may anticipate as the next meaſure of prudence and ſafety, they have explained nothing to the houſe. After rejecting the treaty, what is to be the next ſtep? They muſt have foreſeen what ought to be done, they have doubtleſs reſolved what to propoſe. Why then are they ſilent? Dare they not avow their plan of conduct, or do they wait till our progreſs towards confuſion ſhall guide them in forming it?

Let me cheer the mind, weary no doubt and ready to deſpond on this proſpect, by preſenting another which it is yet in our power to realize. Is it poſſible for a real American to look at the proſperity of this country without ſome deſire for its continuance, without ſome reſpect for the meaſures which, many will ſay, produced, and all will confeſs have preſerved it? Will he not feel ſome dread that a change of ſyſtem will reverſe the ſcene? The well grounded fears of our citizens in 1794 were removed by the treaty, but are not forgotten. Then they deemed war nearly inevitable, and would not this adjuſtment have been conſidered at that day as a happy eſcape from the calamity? The great intereſt and the general deſire of our people was to enjoy the advantages of neutrality. This inſtrument however miſrepreſented affords America that ineſtimable ſecurity. The cauſes of our diſputes are either cut up by the roots, or referred to a new negociation, after the end of the European war. This was gaining every thing, becauſe it confirmed our neutrality, by which our citizens are gaining every thing. This alone would juſtify the engagements of the government. For, when the fiery vapors of the war lowered in the ſkirts of our horizon, all our wiſhes were concentered in this one, that we might eſcape the deſolation of the ſtorm. This treaty, like a rainbow on the edge of the cloud, marked to our eyes the ſpace where it was raging, and afforded at the ſame time the ſure prognoſtic of fair weather. If we reject it, the vivid colours will grow pale, it will be a baleful meteor portending tempeſt and war.

Let us not heſitate then to agree to the appropriation to carry it into faithful execution. Thus we ſhall ſave the faith of our nation, ſecure its peace, and diffuſe the ſpirit of confidence and enterpriſe that will augment its proſperity. The progreſs of wealth and improvement is wonderful, and ſome will think, too rapid. The field for exertion is fruitful and vaſt, and if peace and good government ſhould be preſerved, the acquiſitions of our citizens are not ſo pleaſing as the proofs of their induſtry, as the inſtrument of their future ſucceſs. The rewards of exertion go to augment its power. Profit is every hour becoming capital. The vaſt crop of our neutrality is all ſeed wheat, and is ſown again to ſwell, almoſt beyond calculation, the future harveſt of proſperity. And in this progreſs what ſeems to be fiction is found to fall ſhort of experience.

I roſe to ſpeak under impreſſions that I would have reſiſted if I could. Thoſe who ſee me will believe that the reduced ſtate of my health has unfitted me, almoſt equally, for much exertions of body or mind. Unprepared for debate by careful reflection in my retirement, or by long attention here, I thought the reſolution I had taken to ſit ſilent was impoſed by neceſſity, and would coſt me no effort to maintain. With a mind thus vacant of ideas, and ſinking, as I realy am, under a ſenſe of weakneſs, I imagined the very deſire of ſpeaking was extinguiſhed by the perſuaſion that I had nothing to ſay. Yet when I come to the moment of deciding the vote, I ſtart back with dread from the edge of the pit into which we are plunging. In my view even the minutes I have ſpent in expoſtulation have their value, becauſe they protract the criſis, and the ſhort period in which alone we may reſolve to eſcape it.

I have thus been led by my feelings to ſpeak more at length than I had intended. Yet I have perhaps as little perſonal intereſt in the event as any one here. There is no member who will not think his chance to be a witneſs of the conſequences greater than mine. If, however, the vote ſhould paſs to reject, and a ſpirit ſhould riſe, as it will, with the public diſorders to make confuſion worſe confounded, even I, ſlender and almoſt broken as my hold upon life is, may outlive the government and conſtitution of my country.

Landing at Hooe's Wharf,

The cargo of the Schooner Lucy from Jamaica,
CONSISTING OF
Twenty-Four thouſand pounds of
PRIME SUGAR,
Six thouſand gallons of high proof Rum, Thirteen thouſand pounds of excellent Green Coffee,
For Sale by
FLETCHER and OTWAY.
Who have four thouſand buſhels of FINE SALT to diſpoſe of. May 31

JOHN MYERS & CO.

BEG leave to inform the Citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity, that they have opened, and are now ſelling, under the Union Tavern, Union-Street, the
BEST BOTTLED
Philadelphia Porter and Beer,
Fit for any Climate.
They will give a generous price for Beer Bottles.
May 31.

NOTICE.

TO JOHN BOYD, OF GEORGE-TOWN.

IF the FISH left with the ſubſcriber are not taken away, and the contract entered into made good, in the courſe of a few days, the Fiſh will be ſold at Public Vendue, in order to reimburſe the ſubſcriber for money advanced on them.

JOHN BARBER.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,
Remarkably low for caſh, two pieces of 22 inch ſeating; S bitted, fine plate, Bambury, baſtard, and drawer locks; card table, braſs butt, and deſk hinges; an aſſortment of iron butts and ſcrews; a pad ſtock with bitts fitted; a few handſome dreſſing glaſſes; waiters; japanned bread baſkets, inlaid Tea cadies.

I have received from London, an aſſortment of Mens' and Boys' ſtrong ſhoes, alſo a ſmall quantity of Britiſh glaized Gun-Powder. Alſo, for ſale, St. Ubes Salt, Herrings and Cyder in Barrels, laths, plank and ſcantling. May 31.

☞ Take Notice,

I AM determined to pay no debts contracted by my Wife JANE PRICE, from the date hereof, ſhe having abuſed my confidence and otherwiſe ill-treated me.

PETER PRICE.

May 31.

A caſk containing Woman's Apparel

was delivered by Capt. Ellwood about Auguſt or September laſt to Mr. Joſeph Brown in Philadelphia, to whom it was directed in chalk—The owner may have the ſame on proving property and paying charges—Apply to the printer. May 31.

John Hubball,

UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET-MAKER,
Deſires to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has received from England a Quantity of
CURLED HAIR
for Mattreſſes and Sophas,
Which he is making up for the ſeaſon, and will ſell up on Reaſonable Terms.
N. B. Bells hanged, and Venetian Blinds made in the neateſt manner.
April 28. t. f.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

FOURTH CONGRESS
OF
THE UNITED STATES.

AN ACT

Making an oppropriation for defraying the expenſes which may ariſe in carrying into effect, the treaty made between the United States and the King of Spain.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That for the purpoſe of defraying the expences which may ariſe in carrying into effect, the treaty made between the United States and the King of Spain, a ſum not exceeding eighteen thouſand ſix hundred and eighty-three dollars, be, and the ſame hereby is appropriated, to be ſatisfied from the duties of impoſt and tonnage, to the end of the preſent year, not heretofore appropriated: *Provided,* That the compenſation to be allowed to any of the Commiſſioners to be appointed, in purſuance of any article of the ſaid treaty, ſhall not exceed the rate of three thouſand five hundred dollars per annum.

Approved—May the ſixth, 1796.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for defraying the expenſes which may ariſe in carrying into effect a treaty made between the United States and certain Indian tribes north-weſt of the river Ohio.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That for the purpoſe of defraying the expences which may ariſe in carrying into effect the treaty made between the United States and the tribes of Indians called the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoes, Ottawas, Chippewas, Putawatimes, Miamis, Eel-river, Weca, Kickapoo, Piankaſhaw, and Kaſkaſkias, at Greenville, on the third day of Auguſt, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, the monies ariſing under the revenue laws of the United States, which have been heretofore paſſed, not already appropriated to any other purpoſe, or ſo much thereof, as may be neceſſary, be, and are hereby pledged and appropriated for the payment of the annuity ſtipulated in the ſaid treaty, to be paid to the ſaid Indian tribes:—that is to ſay; to the Wyandots, one thouſand dollars;—to the Delawares, one thouſand dollars;—to the Shawanoes, one thouſand dollars;—to the Ottawas, one thouſand dollars;—to the Chippewas, one thouſand dollars;—to the Putaſhatimes, one thouſand dollars;—to the Miamis, one thouſand dollars;—to the Eel-river, Weca, Kickapoo, Piankaſhaw, and Kaſkiaſkias tribes, each five hundred dollars: —And to continue ſo pledged and appropriated, ſo long as the ſaid treaty ſhall be in force: And that a further ſum of one thouſand five hundred dollars, out of the monies aforeſaid, be alſo appropriated to defray the coſt of tranſportation, and other contingent charges which may ariſe from the payment of the ſaid annuity, according to the ſtipulations contained in the ſaid treaty.

Approved—May the ſixth, 1796.

Extract from Porcupine's Preface to Burke's Letter.

This letter, beſides other merits, contains a moſt excellent leſſon for the "poor richmen" in this country. When I read of the Duke of Bedford preſiding at a revolutonary club, I am naturally led to compare him to the poor rich merchants and others whom we ſometimes ſee hoiſted on town meeting ſtage, ſtirring up King Mob to gut their ſtores and burn their houſes. Theſe wealthy ſans culottes are here exactly what the Duke of Bedford is in England. Like him then all depends on the ſtability of the government, and yet like him they are endeavouring to ſhake it to the ground. Mr. Burke tells this poor innocent Duke that the cut throat philoſopher would laugh at his parchment and his wax; and would they not do the ſame here? Can it be ſuppoſed, that the old ſoldiers of laſt war would not ſeize on the lands which they ſold for two pence an acre, and which, indeed they ſay they were cheated out of by the rich? I have no ſcruple in ſaying, that ſuch a ſeizure would be much more juſt and leſs inhuman than the ſeizure of the church lands in France, which we have heard ſpoken of in terms of the higheſt approbation.

Take care then, you rich, fat brained, round headed demagogues, you American Dukes of Bedford; take care—for you will be the firſt that will fall a ſacrifice to the principles you propagate.

A magiſtrate of London has lately written a treatiſe on the police of that city, which gives a general view of the prominent cauſes of the increaſe of crimes in the metropolis, (which will apply more or leſs to all large towns) the pointing out deficiencies in the laws, and bad regulations of the police. In ſtating the number of people made wretched by immoral and vicious habits, he aſſerts it, as a fact well eſtabliſhed, "that above twenty thouſand individuals riſe every morning in that city, without knowing how, or by what means, they are to be ſupported during the paſſing day, or where they are to lodge the

succeeding night," And, describing the ill effects of the increase of public houses, he says, "in the city of London, there are at present 5204 licenced public houses, and it is calculated, that the beer and spirits which are consumed in these receptacles of idleness and profligacy, by the labouring *people* alone, *do not amount to less than* three millions sterling a year,"

The son of the celebrated Sheridan *is about making his entrance into political life. He is said to be a candidate for a seat in Parliament, at the next general election, which is near at hand.*

The executive of France now prosecute five *printers of pamphlets and papers, where the ministry of Great-Britain do* one. *The French papers are infinitely more abusive than any of the English or American; and those prosecutions for libels which, in the opinion of our over-warm patriots, have been so tyrannical in Great-Britain are now more frequent in Paris—A proof that the boasted distinction between a republican and monarchical government is not half so much in favor of freedom as is commonly supposed. A little more opportunity for seditious men to shew themselves, and a little more exasperation of parties in this country, would introduce similar prosecutions in the United States.*

It is thus that attempts to push liberty to extremes, *has, in every free country, been the direct cause of introducing arbitrary government. Violent opposition to government, generates the necessity of more force to keep the public peace. It is thus that* liberty abused, *becomes the immediate cause of tyranny.* [Minerva.]

Alexandria, May 31.

NO MAIL!

A gentleman who arrived here in the stage from Baltimore on Friday night, informs us, that the Mail from Philadelphia, was brought to Baltimore, on Thursday afternoon, and that when he was about setting off in the morning, the proprietors of the Stage, (who are the contractors for carrying the Mail) between this and Baltimore, sent several times to the Post Office, but could not obtain it; a correspondent therefore enquires, whether a place of this importance is to be left at the mercy of a Baltimore Post Master, and whether the law allows him, or any of them to act at *discretion* in sending forward, or detaining, the public Mails at pleasure. If the law authorises a *discretionary power*, it certainly is a bad one, and ought to be repealed. But if it does not, ought not the Post Master General to enquire into the *cause of this detention*, so injurious (particularly) to the trading part of the community.

The Courier Francais of Wednesday last, printed at Philadelphia, contains the following article:

"It appears that neither French or Spanish forces are arrived at St. Domingo, as has been reported. The French squadron is still at Cadiz, Spain has not yet declared herself, and the departure of Sonthonax is still delayed."

From Charleston (South-Carolina) papers, it appears that the constituents of Mr. Harper have borne the most honorable testimony to the merits and patriotism of that gentleman; particularly in the part he took in the discussion of the treaty with Great Britain.

The town of Windsor, Vermont, have voted an address to Mr. Buck, for his wise, uniform and patriotic conduct in congress.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated March 26, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"I am very sorry to say that the war appears likely to continue all the present year, between France and England—the emperor seems much inclined to make his peace with the republic, which if he accomplishes, I think it probable a general one will soon be the consequence,

"I some time since advised you of the appointment of Don Carlos Martinez ce Iruso as minister from his Catholic majesty to the United States: and I now have the pleasure to tell you that his predecessor, our late worthy minister Don Joseph de Jaudennes is appointed to be intendant of the armies and kingdom of Mavorca, which is considered one of the best intendancies in his majesty's gift."

Court of Vice Admiralty of Bermuda.

Having taken into consideration the cause of Ebenezer Wheelright, late master and claimant of a certain schooner called the Betsy and her lading seized on and libelled in this court by John Nash, commander of the brigantine or private vessel of war, the Retrieve, and having attentively perused the examinations and depositions taken in and relative to this cause and the papers seized with and on board the said schooner, together with the further proofs obtained from the island of Hispaniola, in consequence of an interlocutory order of this court, granted the 25th day of April, 1795, on the petition and depositions of certain claimants of vessels and their cargoes, belonging, as herein stated, to the United States of America.

Therefore, although the further proof obtained as aforesaid cannot I conceive be considered as fully in point, yet under the particular circumstances of the case and certain considerations appearing to me of weight and moment, I do acquit the vessel and cargo in question and hereby sentence and decree and order, that the libel of the aforesaid John Nash, against the said schooner for called the Betsy and her cargo be herein diminished—But as many suspicious circumstances have been alledged and made appear against the general conduct of the claimant during his late voyage, in justification of the bringing in of the said cargo, I do hereby allow probable cause for the seizure of the same and decree and order the taxed costs and expences of this suit to be paid by the said claimant. JOHN GREEN, Judge.

Promulgated in the court of vice admiralty this 2d day of April, 1796.

A true copy.

JOHN LEWIS, Register.

A similar decree was promulgated the same day in the following cases—to wit.

Vessels' names.	*Masters.*
Brigantine Polly	Hugh Smith
Shooner John	Joseph Woodman
Industry	Thos. F. Doggett
Sloop Sally	Samuel Lewis
Brigantine Philip	Solomon Rutter
Schooner Sally	Benjamin Pierce
Tartar	Francis Hunt
Sloop Maria	Thomas Nelson

Certified this 6th day of April, 1796.

A paragraph under the Hartford head of May 23, says, "Divine service was yesterday performed in the New Theatre in this city, by Mr. Coffin, preacher of *Universal Salvation.*

A very remarkable birth happened a few weeks ago in the neighbourhood of Danville, Kentucky. A young woman aged fifteen years was delivered of *four* female children! The information was received from a gentleman who is a near neighbour to the young woman.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED.

Schooner Rebecca, Dennis,	*Norfolk.*
Mary, Atkins,	*Charleston.*
Industry, Grinnelds,	*New York.*
Orion, Stetson,	*Boston.*
President, Davenport,	*Baltimore.*
Sloop Harmony, Ellwood,	*Philadelphia.*
Diana, O'Mera,	*Norfolk.*
Robert, Denike,	*ditto.*
Nancy, Goven,	*New-York.*
Polly and Phebe, Bright,	*Salem.*
Schooner Experiment, ———	*Baltimore.*
Lucy, Ober,	*Jamaica.*

CLEARED.

Ship Parkman, M'Millan,	*Europe.*
Fair Virginian, Mills,	*ditto.*
Sally, Crowdhill,	*ditto.*
Brig Fair Columbian, Moody,	*West-Indies.*
Eliza, Follansbe,	*West Indies.*
Diana, Giffe,	*West-Indies.*
Schooner Hopewell, Smith,	*ditto.*
Eagle, Hoyt,	*Salem.*

PUBLIC SALE.

PRIME SUGAR.

On Wednesday the 1st of June, at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon,

WILL PEREMPTORILY BE SOLD,

On Colonel Gilpin's Wharf.

Twenty hogsheads Sugar of the first Quality,

On a Credit of 30, 60, and 90 days, for Notes negociable in the Bank of Alexandria, with approved Indorsers.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

May 31.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber an apprentice boy named ANTHONY LETRUITE. He is a slight made youth of fair complexion, wears his hair tied, is about seventeen years old, of a genteel appearance, and well dressed.

I suspect that he has gone, or will endeavour to go, on board some vessel from Baltimore.

Whoever will take up the said boy, and bring him to me in Alexandria, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

May 31.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others, are forbid harbouring or secreting said apprentice, under pain of being prosecuted according to law. J. J.

Wanted in a small Family,

AN active, cleanly, white or black woman, who is accustomed to house-work and taking care of children—A good recommendation will be expected.

April 19. *Appy to the Printer.*

Blank Manifests for sale at the Printing Office.

Theatre, Alexandria.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 2,

WILL BE PERFORMED

THE FAVOURITE PLAY OF

DOUGLAS;

WITH

Songs, Farce, &c. &c.

As will be fully expressed in the Bills.

New Store and Cheap Ware-House,

In Fairfax-Street, opposite Mr. George Hunter's.

JOHN DARBY & CO.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria and its Vicinity, of their having received, by the latest arrivals from Europe, an elegant assortment of FANCY and other FASHIONABLE GOODS, which they this day opened for inspection;

CONSISTING OF

Book, Jaconet, Mull-Mull, Tambour, Japan, and Plain Muslin; Book and Jaconet Muslin Aprons and Handkerchiefs: Ladies' and Gentlemens' Cravats; beautiful Muslin Shawls; striped and checked Muslins, apron breadth; plain and fancy Dimities; striped and figured Muslinets; fashionable Ginghams for the Ladies; Marseilles Quilting; half yard and yard wide Masquerade and twilled Nankeens; elegant Waistcoat Shapes; Callicoes and Chintzes, Irish Linens well assorted; Spring Kerseymeres and Broad Cloths; Boys', Ladies', and Gentlemens' black and coloured Hats; with every other article in the Fancy and Haberdashery Line, which they are determined to sell on the lowest terms for Cash.

☞ The lowest Price marked on each article, on which no abatement will be made. Good allowance to wholesale dealers.

May 28.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Sunday the 29th instant, two apprentice Lads, viz. THOMAS LOWE, a native of Bermuda, about 16 or 17 years of age, light complexion, short hair, had on a striped upper jacket, light striped waistcoat, striped nankeen trowsers, white shirt, drab surr hat, and has sundry other articles of dress.

ALEXANDER SMITH, alias DUFFY, about the same age and height, swarthy complexion, approaching to what is commonly called a bright mulatto, light curly hair, had on a fustian round upper jacket, striped under jacket with metal buttons, osnaburg trousers, light drab fine hat, but has sundry other articles of dress with them. They have gone of together, and will most probably be found in Co. as they have been very friendly for some time past, and it is possible they may offer themselves to work in some Biscuit Bake House.

I will give the above reward for securing the said two lads in any goal so as I may get them again, and all reasonable charges for bringing them home, or half the sum for either. All masters of vessels are forewarned from carrying them off.

ANDREW JAMIESON.

May 31.

THE subscribers will give cash for any number of logs either Pine, Oak, or Poplar, that will square at least eight inches, and any length; delivered at their Saw Mill at Dumfries, and as there is tide water up to the Mill, Logs may with ease be rafted from either side of the Potowmac. They would have no objection to advance cash to those who will give good security for the performance of contracts.

J. & G. DENEALE.

Dumfries, 4th May.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF

Ford, Patton & Co.

HAVING this day expired, and dissolved by mutual consent, they request all those indebted to the concern at Alexandria, to make immediate payment to Robert Patton, Jun. and Charles R. Scott, who are duly authorised to pay and receive all debts due by, and to the concern, and also those indebted to their store at *Port-Tobacco*, to make immediate payment to John E. Ford, who will receive and discharge all debts due to and from that store.

JOHN E. FORD,
ROBERT PATTON, Jun.
CHARLES R. SCOTT.

Alexandria, April 12.

Robert Patton & Charles Scott,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they intend to be regular in their importation of DRY GOODS: and have received by the Ship Sisters, from London, a small part of their

SPRING GOODS,

And are in hourly expectation of the remainder, by the first vessels from London and Liverpool, as they were all shipped in February.

April 14. t. f.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber requests all those who have any Accounts against him to present them for payment.

C. DENEALE.

May 12, 1796.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

THE DOCTOR AND PATIENT.

AN IMPROMPTU.

"Give Physic to the Dogs, I'll have none on't."
SHAKESPEARE.

What think you, Doctor, of my case?
I pray you don't perplex it;
But freely tell me if you trace,
How near I'm to my exit.

Should you my reason wish to know,
I'll candidly explain, Sir;
Your Physic's been my greatest foe,
And all you've wrote in vain, Sir.

So take your fee without delay,
And think my case all over;
I know it is the only way
That's left me to recover.

Potomac Lands for Sale.

TWO valuable Tracts of Land on Aquia Creek, in Stafford County. One on which the subscriber at present resides, containing between 6 or 700 acres, within one mile of Potomac River, adjoining Colonel John Mercer's seat, called Marlborough. This tract has a tolerable good dwelling-house on it, with three brick chimnies, and four rooms on the lower floor, two good barns, and several other convenient out-houses. The situation is high, commands a prospect of the river, and is more healthy than any on the creek. Several valuable fishing-shores belong to the land, and a variety of wild fowl may be had all the fall and winter seasons. This tract might be conveniently divided into two seats, and the upper one would have on it a most elegant and delightful situation for a dwelling-house, commanding the most extensive water and land prospects of any on the creek or river. On the land adjoining the creek is a vast quantity of excellent timber for building houses or vessels, for firewood, &c. which might at a small expence be carried to Alexandria or the City of Washington, at either of which places it would sell for at least as much as the subscriber would take for the whole.

The other tract is on the opposite side of the creek. It contains a little upwards of 100 acres, lies very level, and is excellently adapted for farming. The improvements are, a good house for an overseer, good barn, and other out-houses. Three valuable fishing shores belong to this tract, superior to any on the creek for winter and spring fish, and there is a valuable free-stone quarry adjoining the creek. The creek being navigable for almost any vessels to this land, and a good back road to it, will render it valuable for warehouses to receive grain from the back country. A credit will be given for a part of the purchase-Money, on giving bond with approved security.

ELIJAH THREKELD.

Stafford, May 20.

Land for Sale.

A TRACT containing upwards of 400 Acres, lying in Loudoun County, about 2 miles from Leesburg, 38 from Alexandria, and 35 from the Federal City, and within 3 miles of Potomac River, where boats pass, and is convenient to several valuable Merchant Mills. It is situated on the public road, and is a good stand for a Public House. There is upwards of 200 acres of this land cleared, and under good fences; is in good repair for farming, and excellent to produce wheat and pasturage of a natural growth, such as White Clover Spear, and Blue Grass. There is about 20 acres of good improved Meadow, most of which is, and may be, watered by a constant running stream, and more may be made. The purchaser may have liberty of seeding the ensuing season, and full possession given him the 15th of October next. This land will be sold cheap for Cash.—For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the Premises.

THADEUS DULIN.

May 6. e. p. 3 w.

ELIZABETH ARMSTRONG,

FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints her Friends and the public, that she has taken that noted Public House for several years past occupied by Mr. Flo. Mahony, where she purposes to commence and continue business in the same line: and if close attention, a full supply of every requisite of the first qualities, necessary for the comfort, pleasure, and satisfaction of the citizen and the traveller, together with well furnished stable, and faithful attendants, will entitle her to public approbation, she flatters herself with meeting their countenance and support.

She is furnished with an additional stable, and an excellent clover lot for the refreshment of horses.

Martinsburg, May 20.

IRISH LINENS.

A FEW Boxes well bought and assorted are receive, from London by the subscriber, and will be sold low for Notes at 90 and 120 days.

ROB. HAMILTON.

May 14.

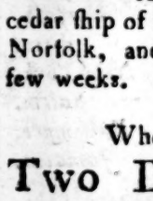
THE
GEORGE-TOWN
PACKET-BOAT,

Leaves the County Wharf every morning, half an hour after sunrise (Sundays excepted) for Alexandria; touching in her way at Greenleaf's Point, and starts from Alexandria for George-Town, by the same rout at half past three in the afternoon. Passages may be engaged by applying to Mr. Robert Henderson, Harper's Wharf, Alexandria, and to Mr. H. G. Ludingston, County Wharf, George-Town.

THOMAS QUAID.

May 10. 3w

For Freight or Charter to any Port in Europe,



THE SHIP
ALEXANDRIA,
HENRY BAYNE, MASTER,
Burthen 420 hhds. Tobacco.

ALSO,
THE BRIG
VIRGINIA,
MARK BUTTS, MASTER.
Burthen 300 hhds Tobacco or 2000 barrels Flour.

For Terms apply to
SHREVE & LAWRASON.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,

Liverpool Sale, louse and in sacks; Porter, in casks from 9 to 12 dozen in each; Queen's Ware in small crates, well assorted; Lead in bars, pigs, and sheets: Copper, suited for Stills; Tin in boxes. May 17.

For Charter to Europe.

THE SHIP
ROXA,
ASA SHURTLIFF, COMMANDER,

An excellent Philadelphia built, live oak & cedar ship of about 3000 barrels burthen, now laying at Norfolk, and will be here and ready to take a cargo in a few weeks. For terms apply to

JOHN B. DABNEY,

Who has for sale, on a liberal credit,

Two Dwelling Houses & Lots,

In Fee Simple, on Washington Street:

One undivided fifth part of the Estate of the late Mr. Fleming; consisting of about 15 House Lots and several Houses; a variety of

French and English Goods,

The remainder of several importations, which will be sold low to close accounts.

All persons having demands against the Subscriber, of any nature whatever, are desired to exhibit them as soon as possible for settlement, at his dwelling-house on Water Street; and all those indebted to him are informed that he shall be under the painful necessity of using coercive measures with delinquents after the 10th of June next, as he shall then embark for Europe.

JOHN B. DABNEY.

Alexandria, May 12.

R. Patton and C. Scott

HAVE imported in the ships Adriana, via Baltimore, and Alexandria to this place, a neat collection of

GOODS,

which nearly completes their Spring Assortment, and are now opening for sale, on the usual credit, at their wholesale store in King Street.

May 19.

FOR SALE,

BY

William Hartshorne and Sons,

At their Warehouse on Co. Hoof's Wharf,

Liverpool and St. Ubes Salt—Dipt Candles—Beef in Barrels—Loaf Sugar in Do.—And a few Barrels of excellent Shad.

ALSO.

Several Lots and Houses

In good Situations in Alexandria.

May 10.

Thompson and Veitch

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the Jane and Eliza and the Parkman from Liverpool, and the Sisters from London,

A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Goods suited to the season;

AMONG WHICH ARE,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE,

Which are now opening at their Warehouse in Fairfax Street, and for sale by the Piece or Package only.

They have also a number of well assorted

Crates of Queen's Ware,

AND

Pipes in Boxes.

HARDWARE.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

HAVE IMPORTED

In the ship Alexandria from Liverpool, a general assortment of

HARDWARE.

ALSO,

Dimities, Fustians, Jeans, Thicksets, Sheetings, and Irish Linens. 4d. 6. 8. 10. 12. and 20d. Nails and Sprigs assorted. Crowley Steel in half faggots. Anvils and Vices.—They have on hand, from their former importations, a great variety of DRY GOODS.—Sail-cloth, from No. 1 to 8. White Lead, Spanish Brown, and Yellow Ochre, dry and in oil. Nutmegs, Fig Blue, Alum, Madder, Shot, and Lead. Which they offer for sale on the usual credit, at their Wholesale Warehouse on Swift's Alley, opposite to Patton & Butcher's Iron Store.

May 20

SPRING GOODS.

BY sundry conveyances the subscriber has received his Spring Importation of DRY GOODS, with an assortment of

Hardware, Ironmongery, &c.

AND ALSO

London Bottled Porter,

both of the Brown, Stout, and Mild qualities in cases hogsheads and hampers,

JOHN MANDEVILLE.

April 11th.

W. J. HALL,

HAS RECEIVED,

By the Ship Sally, James Croudhijl,

Part of his Spring Goods,

And hourly expects the Arrival of the principal part.

NOW ON HAND,

Broad and Narrow Hoes,
Nails from 4d. to 20d.
Hatts by the Box.
Porter by the Cask.
Earthen Ware.
Seine Twine,
Window Glass.
Grindstones.
And sundry articles adapted to the Season.

Which will be sold at the most reasonable advance
BY WHOLESALE.

Contracts for Cut-Stone.

SUCH Stone cutters as choose to contract for cut-stone, wanted for the Locks at the Great Falls, may by application to me at the City of Washington, or at the Great-Falls of Potomack, know the scantling as also the terms of contract

N. B. A bond and ashler is prepared for the inspection of any person disposed to give in proposals.

C. MYERS,
Enginier to the Potomack Company.

City of Washington, April 19.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Citizens of Alexandria, that he has just moved to this place where he intends carrying on the BRICK-MAKING, BRICK-LAYING, and PLAISTERING BUSINESS extensively. Those Gentlemen who may think proper to entrust him with their business, may rely on having the best materials, and their work executed in a neat and workman-like manner. He will furnish all materials on reasonable terms, if agreeable to his employers. Plans, with an estimate of the expences, will be drawn gratis for those who employ him to build.

NICHOLAS VOSS.

May 10.

Potomack Company.

THE Stockholders in the additional capital of the Potomack Company are required to pay to Wm. Hartshorne Treasurer ten per cent. on the amount of each share by them held on or before the first day of July next.

JOHN FITZGERALD, President
GEORGE GILPIN
JAMES KEITH
JOHN TEMPLEMAN } Directors.
TOBIAS LEAR

Alexandria, May 24.

STRAYED or STOLEN on Saturday morning last, a plain SILVER WATCH, the hours marked in figures, fleel hands; name Brooks; together with a gold seal and two keys. The seal had on it three letters in an oval, with a crest of a Lion Rampant and two Fleur de Lis. Whoever will return it to the Printer shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS, and no questions asked.

May 28.

STORE TO RENT.

THE subscriber will let the STORE and CELLAR now occupied by Messrs. Pomeroy and Isabel, at the corner of King and Pitt Streets, and will give Possession on the 13th of June next.

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE.

May 17.